



PLASTER WALLS AND CEILINGS

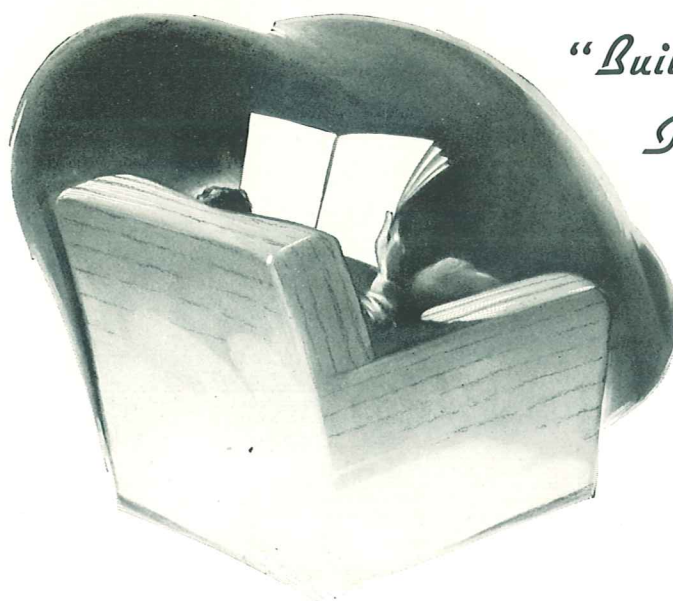
With No Regrets!



NO NEED TO HAVE FLIMSY, FIRETRAP WALLS

The mistake that need never be made! Walls built of "shoddy stuff," put together in a hurry . . . walls that are flame carriers, poor insulators, structurally weak and inherently wobbly. That

can not happen in your new home IF you make it your business to know what good walls are before you build them. An hour of personal instruction in wall building can save many years of regrets.



*"Buildings Begin
In Easy Chairs"*

—TIME

Before you lath and plaster your home
READ THE TROUBLE SAVING FACTS
THIS BOOK PRESENTS

No matter where or how this book comes into your hands, there is a wall near you as you glance at this page. Look at that wall now. Reach out and touch it. Feel it. Who made it? What is it made of? Is it a good wall? How do you know? How can you tell?

What do you actually know about the walls you live with every day? As a matter of fact, when you think about it, isn't it true that your walls are the least known parts of your home?

And so, if you are going to build—now or later—will you again surround your life with walls you never know? Walls that may or may not be fire-proof, crack-proof, warp-proof, good insulators and sound retarders, easy to decorate and easy to live with.

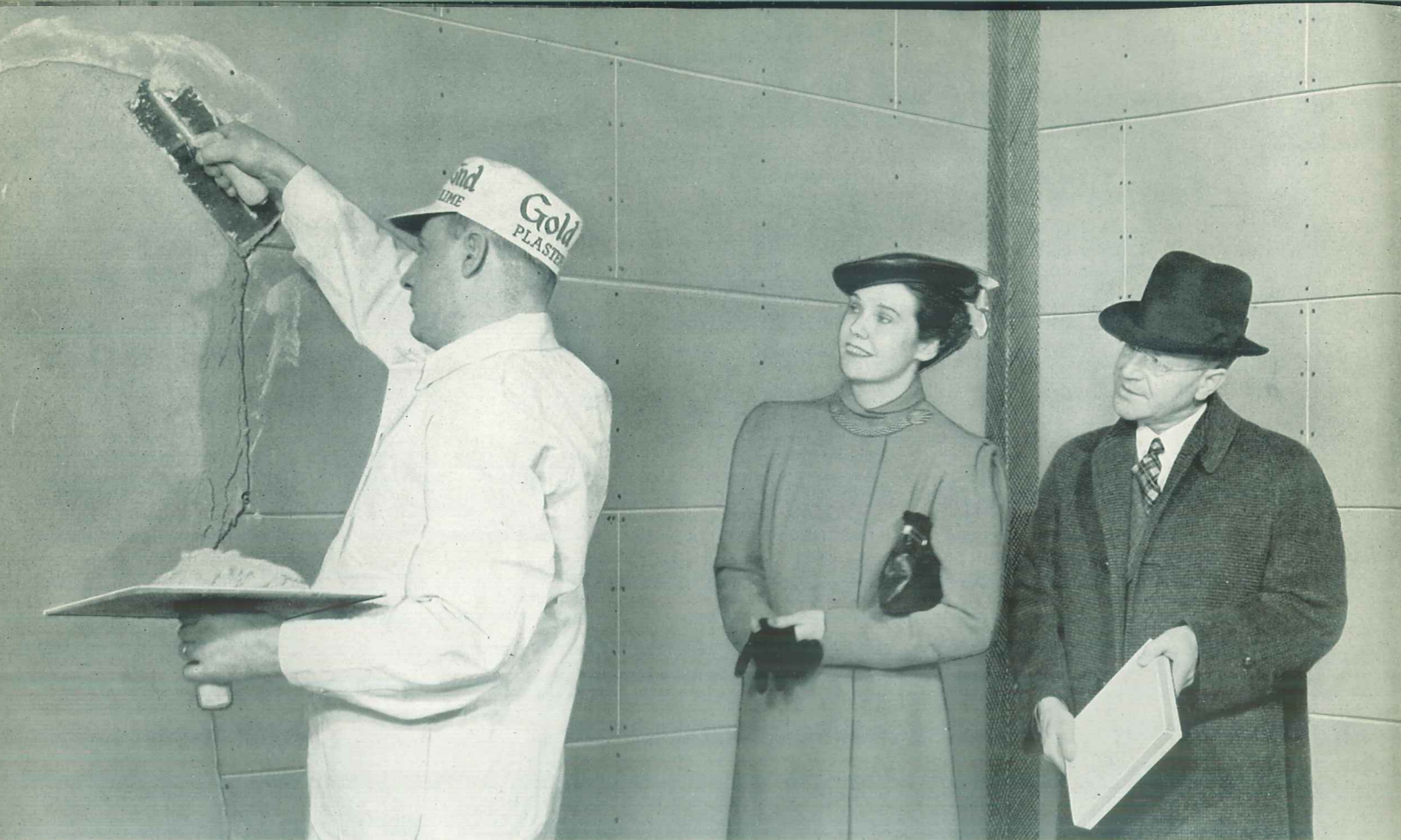
Why not resolve to know as much about the walls of your future home as you do about the heating plant, the plumbing, the room arrangement, the cellar, roof, attic, or any other part of the house which you are planning so carefully?

This book will guide you to good walls. It

will assure your having walls of stand-up stamina, as beautiful as they are durable, not only because the materials are right but because those materials are used in the right way.

Every word, every picture, on the following pages is authentic and trustworthy. The National Gypsum Company operates 11 plants and manufactures more than a hundred wall and ceiling building materials, sold by over ten thousand reputable dealers. It makes a complete line of Gold Bond wall products, used by recognized builders in thousands of homes in all parts of the country. It is obvious that this company can recommend the products and methods best suited for your home, regardless of size or type.

Here then is guidance you can put your faith and money in. It comes to you from the company that has made the greatest progress in all phases of wall building of any factor in the building industry the last ten years. Use it—follow it—and you can be sure of walls and ceilings with no regrets!



14 Specific Reasons WHY GOLD BOND GYPSUM LATH BUILDS THE MOST DEPENDABLE PLASTER BASE FOR YOUR HOME

The BACKBONE of the wall is the LATH. That's an obvious thing to say. Yet all over America, there are homes with cracked, sagging, inflammable walls and ceilings because "somebody slipped" when the lathing was done.

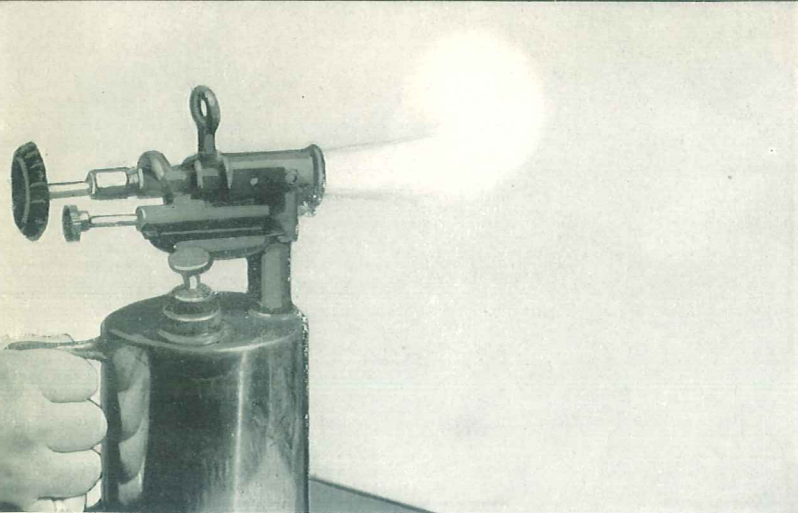
How often you've heard your friends say, "If I ever built again, I certainly would get a better job of plastering." What they really mean is a better job of lathing. For make no mistake about it, the finest plastering is no better than the lath that supports it.

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath gets your wall away to the right start. It overcomes all the disadvantages of old fashioned lath—so quick to burn, so prone to cause cracked walls and

ceilings, so apt to show "dust lines" because there is no solid, unified backing to the plaster.

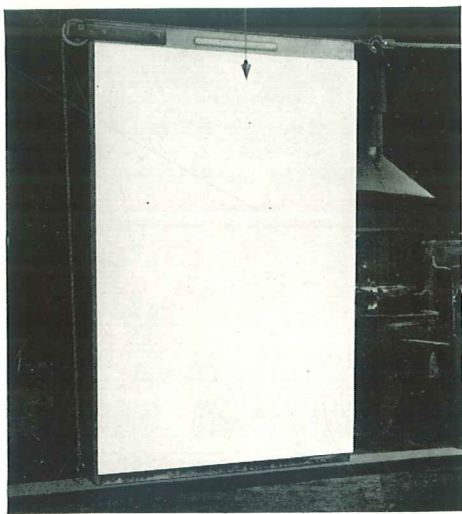
With Gold Bond Gypsum Lath every room contains dependable, inbuilt fire protection. You get better plastering and better protection against wall cracking because the lath braces the framework, ties it together, and provides real resistance to the internal stresses created in the inevitable settling of any building.

But you can have all of these advantages at a cost that makes it economical for even the lowest priced home. There is no need to use fire trap lath these days, as you can readily see by checking over the following advantages of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath.



1 BUILDS FIREPROOF WALLS

This point alone should cause every home builder to insist on Gold Bond gypsum lath. Not only is gypsum incombustible but it is highly non-conductive. It has earned high ratings by building officials all over the country. A wall built of gypsum lath and gypsum plaster can be heated on one side to 1700° F for an hour without raising the other side of the lath above 168° F—far below the necessary temperature to ignite the other side of the room. Gypsum lath also protects the wood studding from acting as flame transmitters.



The Distortion Test shows the exceptional resistance of gypsum lath to torsional strains

2 GREAT STRUCTURAL STRENGTH

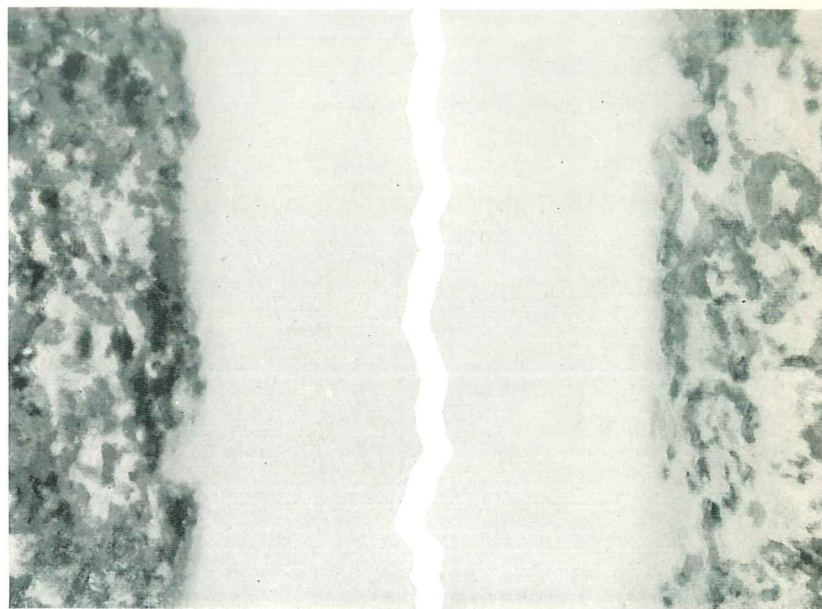
Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is a staunch, rigid, building material, since it is really a large slab of man-made rock. It therefore braces the entire framework of the house and "locks it together"—a vital asset in good construction. It is non-warping, non-buckling and does not expand or

contract. It will not sag, swell or shrink. Its great resistance to the torsional strains set up as a building settles—its outstanding ability to "stay put"—is a most important help in guarding against cracked walls and ceilings.

3 NATURAL BONDING POWER

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath has a tremendous natural adhesive affinity for gypsum plaster. The bond is not dependent on mechanical keys, as with wood lath. It results from the felting action that takes place as billions of minute gypsum needle crystals in the set plaster penetrate the lath surface and imbed themselves with the lath in the setting process. Repeated tests show this bond to be four times as powerful as any mechanical bond obtained on wood lath.

Cross-section of gypsum lath (200 magnification) showing impregnation of binding material by gypsum



4 EFFECTIVE SOUND RETARDING

Nothing is more annoying than to have walls and ceilings that are poor sound retarders—that let noise filter through from one room to another. Such noise transmission is effectively reduced with Gold Bond Gypsum Lath. The patented cellular core, with its dead air spaces, breaks up the transmission of sound and this action is further augmented by the two fibre liners that encase the gypsum core.



*Indented Surface
and Folded Edge*

5 IT INSULATES AS IT LATHS

In all the current fanfare on insulation, people forget that gypsum itself is one of nature's greatest insulators. The patented cellular core of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath makes it markedly so, since this core contains such a countless number of inert air cells—the basis of most efficient insulation. When you use this lath, you therefore build real insulation into your home at no extra cost.

6 TIME AND LABOR ECONOMY

The broad, light panels of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath make it a real labor-saver. It requires only about one-eighth the handling and one-half the nailing of wood lath. Due to its cellular core, it nails easily and crisply. Note the closed and folded edges that permit nailing close to the lath edges. It is easily sawed or cut and readily fitted to special areas, without waste.



*Quality Begins
in the Mine*

7 NO KEYS OR PLASTER WASTAGE

No wonder plasterers like to work on gypsum lath. There are no "keys" to form in applying the first coat of plaster and there is little or none of the droppage that wastes so much plaster with wood or open lath. This is especially true with the indented, channeled surface of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath. Plaster is saved and the work progresses both faster and smoother—you actually get a better plastering job.



Patented Gold Bond Cellular Core

8 NO PRE-WETTING NEEDED

It is not necessary or desirable to wet the lath before the plaster is applied. Wood lath should be wet before plastering, which of course adds to the possibility of warping the entire framework. The continuous paneling of gypsum lath seals the absorptive wood framing, keeps the moisture in fresh plaster away from it, and reduces the swelling and shrinking action that takes place as plaster sets and dries.

9 SANITARY—PERMANENT—AGELESS

It is important that the backbone of a wall—its plaster base—should remain structurally sound and unimpaired as long as the house stands. Gold Bond Gypsum Lath



*Bundled for Easy,
Quick Handling*

13 PACKED IN HANDY BUNDLES

It is so easy to work with Gold Bond Gypsum Lath. It is usually used in the 16 x 48 x $\frac{3}{8}$ " size—six panels packed to the bundle. There are 32 square feet to the bundle—carefully and distinctively packaged at the mill for easy and protected handling right up to the time of application. The $\frac{3}{8}$ " lath is also made in the 16 x 32" size. All 16" widths are made with the indented surface. It is also made in $\frac{1}{2}$ " thickness.

does not disintegrate—it is rot-proof and also vermin-proof. Even if moisture reaches it, no damage is done to the lath. Once up, it stays up until the building itself is demolished. For it is a man-made panel of gypsum rock, as indestructible as the mineral rock was in its original state.

10 PURE ROCK ASSURES QUALITY

Quality—even in lath—begins at the mine. Gold Bond Gypsum mines are famous throughout the building industry for the exceptional natural purity of their rock deposits, and that gypsum purity shows up in very definite ways in Gold Bond Lath—in outstanding strength, resilience, uniformity and durability.

11 PATENTED CELLULAR CORE

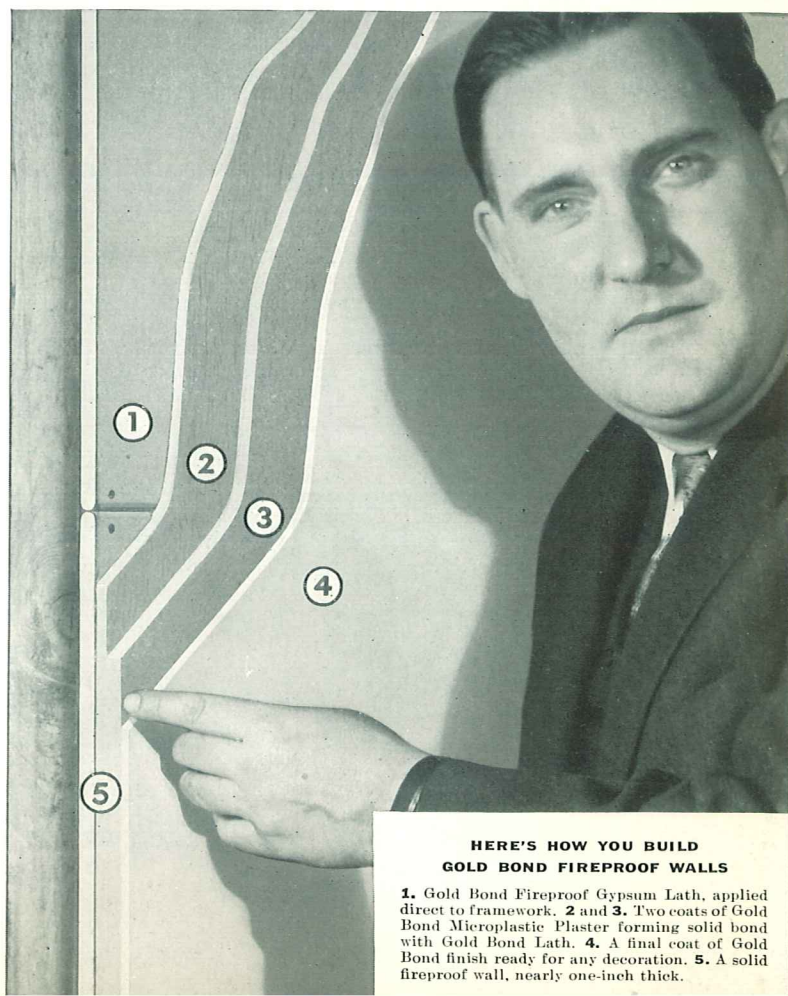
The gypsum core, in addition to containing super-pure gypsum, is created by the patented Gold Bond cellular process. This process adds a cellular structure to the gypsum mass and entraps countless minute air cells that make the lath elastic and resilient. This makes it easy nailing, light as well as strong, and easy to handle since it is not prone to breakage. Because of the cellular core, Gold Bond Gypsum Lath is not fragile or brittle.

12 INDENTED RIPPLE SURFACE

Another distinctive feature of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath. Note the ripple surface of the stiff fibre liner. This adds to its value as a plaster base, since the ripples provide a channeling effect that increases the ease of plaster application. It also prevents "slippage" in the troweling of the plaster.

14 CONSTANT QUALITY CONTROL

Gold Bond Gypsum Lath—like all other Gold Bond wall and ceiling building materials—is under strict laboratory control every step of the way. This not only applies to the selection of the rock at the mine or quarry, but the fabrication of the cellular core, the adhesion of the fibre surface, the bundling and even the delivery. An exacting system of constant checking assures the uniformity and non-varying dependability of Gold Bond Gypsum Lath.



HERE'S HOW YOU BUILD GOLD BOND FIREPROOF WALLS

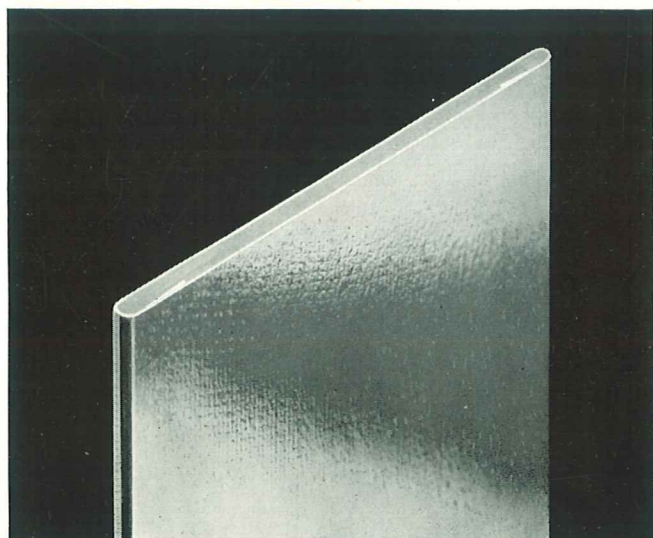
1. Gold Bond Fireproof Gypsum Lath, applied direct to framework. 2 and 3. Two coats of Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster forming solid bond with Gold Bond Lath. 4. A final coat of Gold Bond finish ready for any decoration. 5. A solid fireproof wall, nearly one-inch thick.



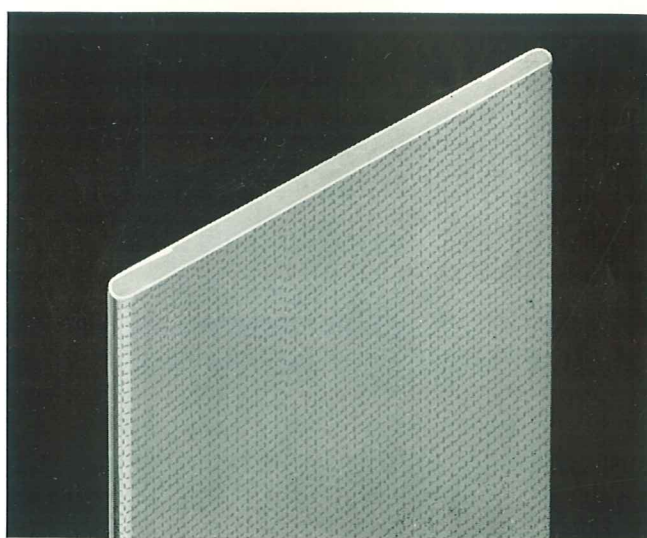
And

**WITH GOLD BOND GYPSUM "FOIL" LATH YOU CAN HAVE
ADDED INSULATION AS YOU FIREPROOF, AS YOU LATH...**
all in one operation and at a real saving in cost.

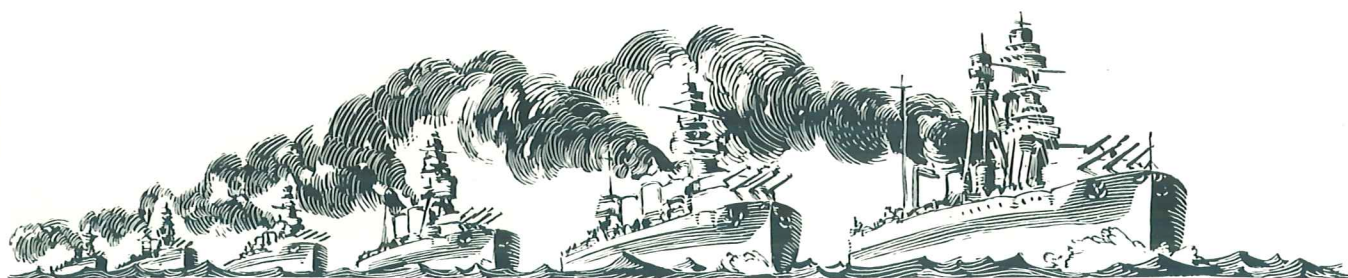
BACK



FRONT



*"Lock up" your house against winter storms and sultry heat by using
Gold Bond "Foil" Lath on the exterior walls and top floor ceilings.*



Aluminum foil . . .

THE WORLD'S LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN HOME INSULATION

You can keep a moving object from hitting you in one of two ways. You can put up a strong barrier and stop it. Or you can use some shield that has the power to deflect it away or reflect it upon itself.

The same thing is true with insulation. The patented cellular core of fireproof gypsum lath is a powerful retarder—a dependable barrier against temperature changes. When the back of the lath is coated with a tissue thin sheet of aluminum foil, heat waves are reflected back from its surface just as light rays are sent back by a mirror. It works both ways—it keeps the heat out in summer and keeps the heat in, in winter.

So once more Gold Bond enables you to insulate as you build, at no extra labor cost, by providing this dual purpose gypsum lath that has its exterior surface finished with aluminum foil. It's a smart idea to use this lath on the top floor ceilings and all walls that are next to the exterior sides of the house.

The insulating action of tissue-thin aluminum foil is surprisingly effective and simple—90% of all radiated heat is turned back by a polished metal surface regardless of the direction in which the heat is traveling. The proof that it is actual fact, as well as sound theory, is to be found in the way aluminum foil is now used for this very purpose on the latest battleships, streamlined trains and crack ocean liners.

Think what it means to have a few pounds of aluminum foil in place of tons of heavy old-time insulating materials that depend on inches of thickness for insulating results. The slight extra cost of aluminum foil lath, as developed by Gold Bond, is of course quickly paid for in reduced fuel bills.

The most severe exposure tests have failed to find any weakness in this new type of insulation, which is moisture-proof, vermin-proof, non-tarnishing, fireproof and corrosion-proof in use. The good sense of having it in your home is self apparent.

BUILT-IN INSULATION AT NO EXTRA LABOR COST

And ALSO GOLD BOND FIREPROOF GYPSUM LATH CAN BE FURTHER REINFORCED...FOR DELUXE CONSTRUCTION ...WITH THE **STEELTITE REINFORCING SYSTEM**

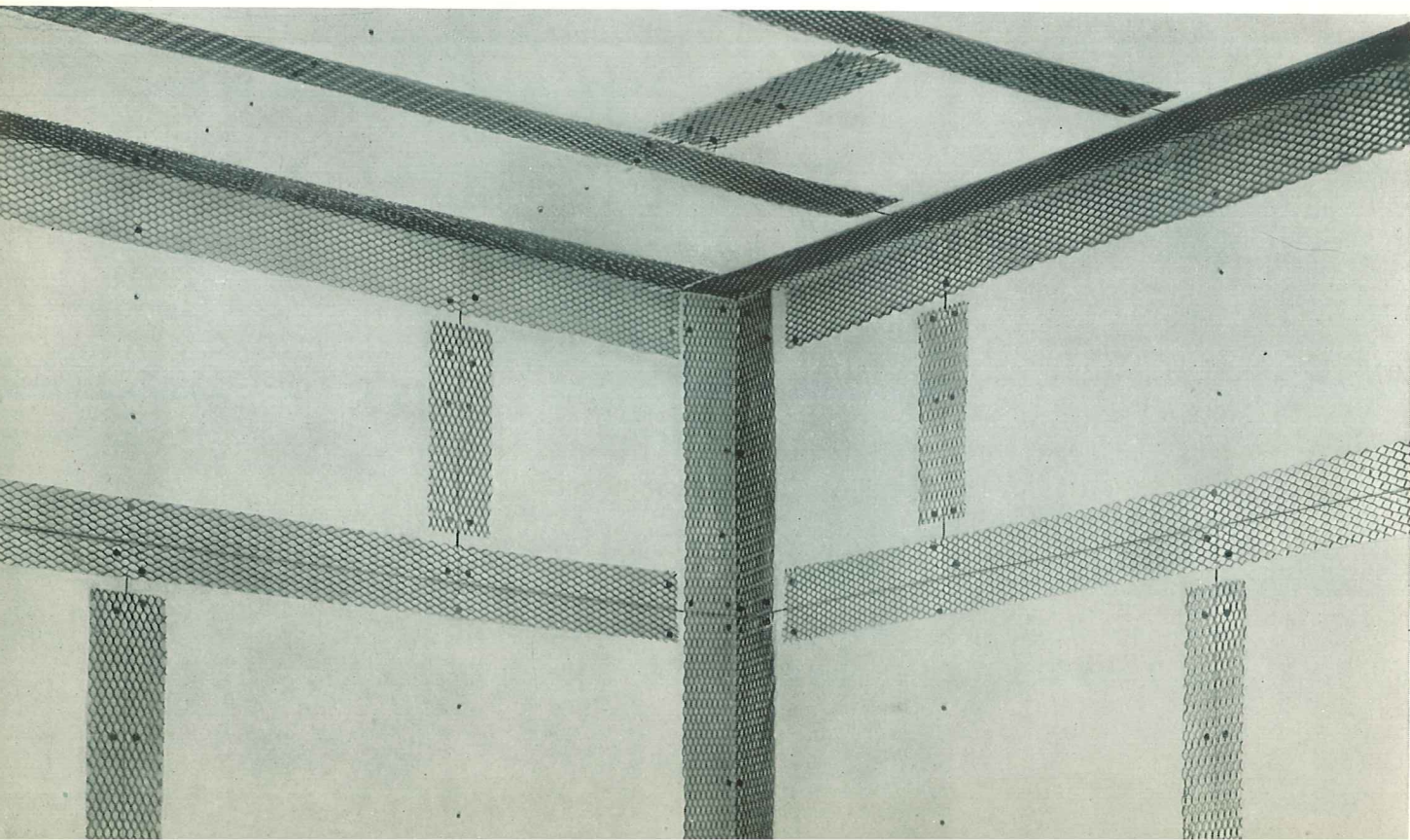
Steel and mortar, used together, provide the maximum structural strength. The Gold Bond Steeltite Reinforcing System provides metal reinforcing over all lath joints, at all corners, and around openings. Gold Bond Stripite is used over both the vertical and horizontal lath joints; Gold Bond Cornerite for internal corners and Gold Bond Corner Bead on the external angles.

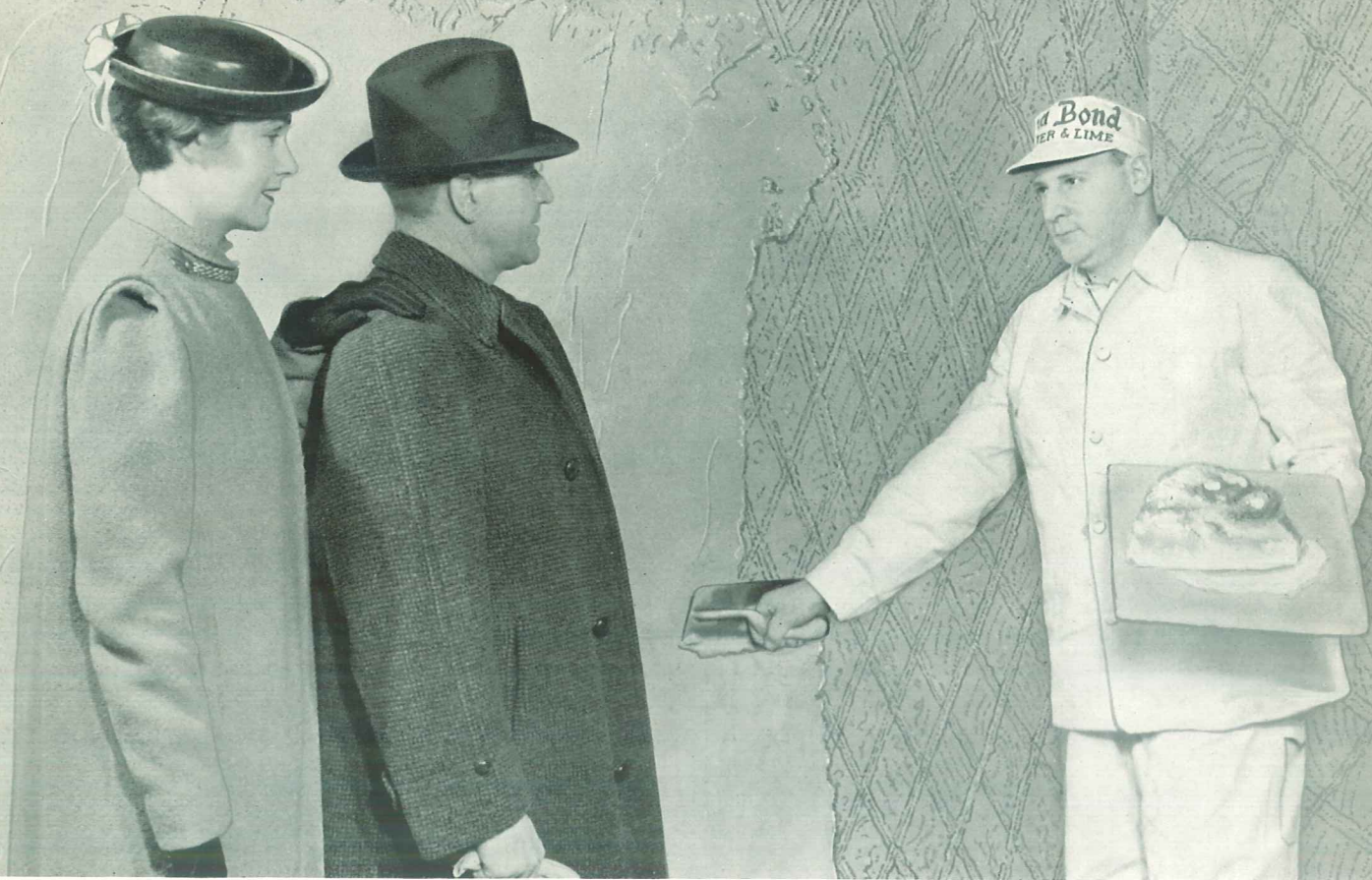
With the Gold Bond Steeltite system, the danger and frequency of plaster cracks are held to their absolute minimum. The reinforcing ties

the entire wall together and provides stubborn resistance at those points where the settling of the building is most apt to cause wall or ceiling strains.

Another precautionary advantage is that where reinforcements are used, the plaster has to be applied a full half inch thick, which automatically precludes any plaster skimping on the job. Used with Gold Bond Gypsum Lath, a $\frac{7}{8}$ th gypsum wall results which fully meets the standard one hour fire test as specified by the American Society for Testing Materials.

Note that all panel intersections are reinforced with the Gold Bond Steeltite System; Stripite over vertical and horizontal lath joints, Cornerite in internal angles and Corner Bead on external angles.





Why **GOLD BOND MICROPLASTIC PLASTER WITH GOLD BOND GYPSUM LATH BUILDS THE FINEST MONOLITHIC WALLS FOR YOUR HOME**

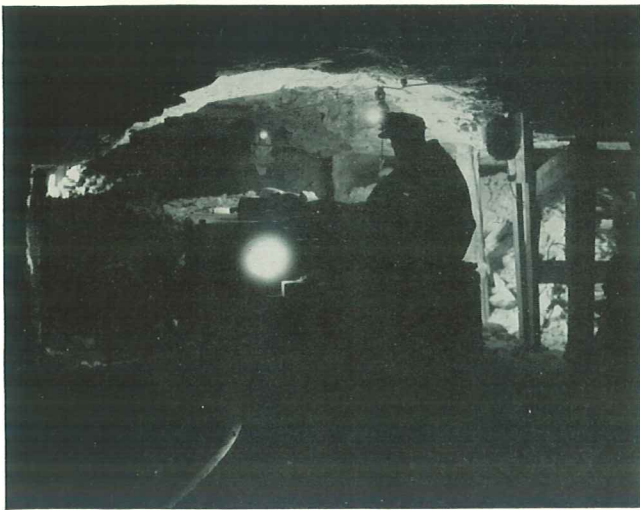
There always has been something mystic and even mysterious about the mortar box. Remember how you used to stand around in your school days and watch the plasterers when they came into your neighborhood?

There was a fascinating necromancy to the white stuff they took out of a bag, the dark sand they mixed with it, the water they poured in, the swift way in which it was hoed back and forth until—presto—the plasterer had a soft, pliable custard all ready to be picked up on a hawk and smoothly spread on the wall by deft, easy troweling.

Well, if you watch the plasterer today, his work doesn't seem to have changed very much from the days of your youth. At least, you

probably do not know much more about it now than you did then. But plasters have changed tremendously since then and the Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster is the greatest development to your plasterer since the first day the "boss" let him use a trowel. It's no secret to him—and it shouldn't be to you.

For the man with the trowel is a true artisan at heart, justly proud of his trade and his skill. He knows he can do a better job for you with Gold Bond Plaster—and he will do it, too—if he finds you know the basic points about good plastering. Most home builders just don't bother to get the facts — and if they get a poor plastering job they should blame themselves and not the plasterer!



Quality Starts with the Rock Itself

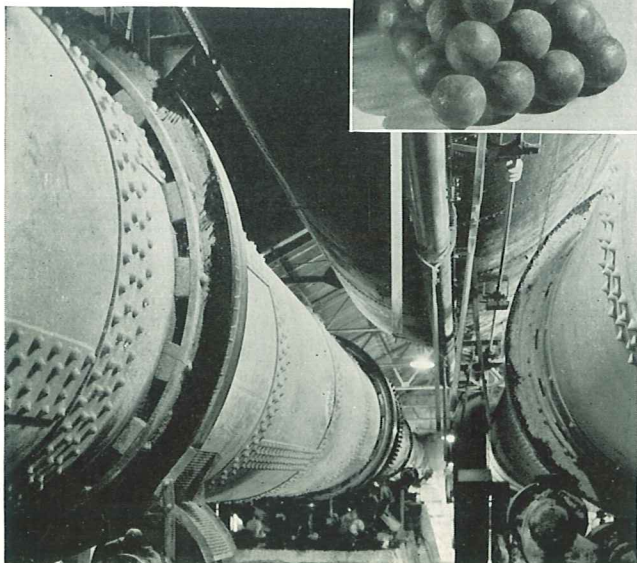
THE DIFFERENCE THE NAME MAKES

Watch any plaster going on the wall, regardless of who made it, and it will look very much alike. The same thing is true of most plaster as it comes from the bag—remove the identification and it is hard to tell the difference.

But all plasters, regardless of appearance, are not alike, by any means. There is a tremendous difference in how a plaster mixes, how it works, how it "behaves" under the trowel—and how it stands up, without cracking, chipping or peeling, as the house enters its long term of usefulness.

So the name on the bag does become the most important thing you can know about plaster. The skill of the maker—the purity of the materials from which the

Gold Bond Tube Milling — where thousands of half-pound steel balls grind the Plaster to Micron sizes.



plaster is made—the correct use of the correct manufacturing equipment—and, above all, the fidelity of the producer in unrelenting laboratory control are the vital ingredients that rate the real value in any bag of plaster.

"QUALITY BEGINS AT THE MINE"

Plaster quality can start in only one place—the rock itself. Gypsum is crystalline calcium sulphate dihydrate ($\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$). The gypsum rock is "calcined"—a heating process that drives off most of the hydrous or water content. (It then becomes $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot \frac{1}{2}\text{H}_2\text{O}$ or hemihydrate.) When it is mixed on the job, water is recombined with



Interior of Tube Mill with its "Load" of Balls

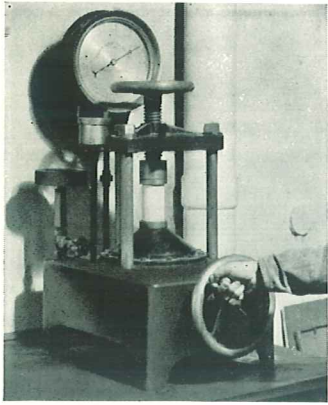
the gypsum—restoring, in the setting process, its original formula and rock-like properties—so that plastering is really a method of transferring a natural rock to the walls of a house.

Thus it is clear that the purity of the gypsum rock is certain to have a most important bearing on the quality of the plaster. Gold Bond Plasters start with the initial advantage that all Gold Bond mines and quarries are located in gypsum strata where exceptionally pure gypsum rock has been formed by nature in abundant quantities.

MICROPLASTIC PLASTER

The development of Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster was the most important advancement in plaster making since the use of gypsum itself. It is a process that pulverizes the calcined gypsum particles to micron sizes—a micron has the unbelievable minuteness of $1/25,000$ of an inch. Instead of leaving the plaster with coarse and flinty particles, the Microplastic method reduces the gypsum to infinitesimal particles rolled up into soft, felted balls.

The making of Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster calls



Compression Tester

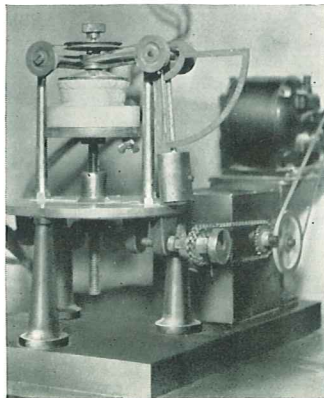
for the use of huge "tube mills." These mills are 24 feet long, 8 feet in diameter and revolve 25 times per minute. They contain a minimum "load" of 100,000 manganese steel balls—about golf ball size—that weigh a half pound each or 50,000 pounds altogether. The ground gypsum rock is passed through these mills where the gypsum receives the terrific impact of these heavy balls many times until it is pounded and pulverized into the minute micron sizes. And right here is where fidelity to quality standards means a great deal—for Gold Bond standards hold this tube milling to the full amount of pulverization requisite for top quality plaster.

The importance of this thorough tube milling is that as plaster sets, a gelatinous plaster film is produced on the surface of the particles of calcined gypsum. Since the tube milling results in an enormous increase in the surface area of the particles, it greatly multiplies the bulky gelatinous smooth working qualities of the plaster.

OUTSTANDING STRENGTH, COVERAGE AND PLASTICITY

The purer the gypsum rock—the greater the gelatinous mass—the stronger the plaster is bound to be. The compression test proves the point—Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster has double the strength required by United States government specifications, SS-P-401. And the strength of plaster is indeed important—if you want walls and ceilings that will stand up and hold together without cracking problems.

Gold Bond plaster also shows an unusually high plasticity rating—established by the Emley Plasticimeter. As any plasterer will tell you, the better the plasticity the greater the coverage.

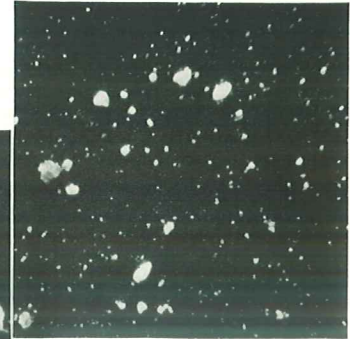
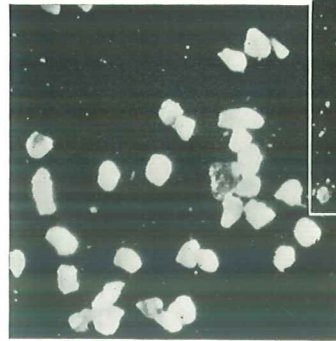


Plasticimeter

BUILDING THE FIREPROOF WALL

One reason why the basic rock purity is important in a gypsum plaster is the incombustible nature of gypsum—the purer the gypsum the greater the fire protection. It is impossible to heat the gypsum in a wall above 212°F until the water of crystalization combined with the gypsum is driven off. In other words, a fire must re-cal-

BELOW—Microphoto of ground gypsum particles before going through Gold Bond Tube Milling.

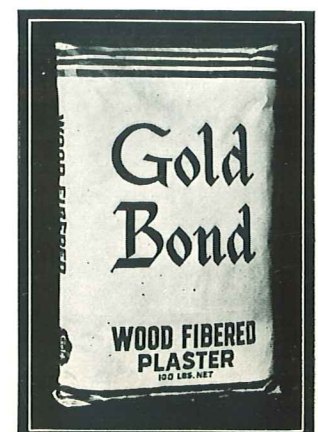
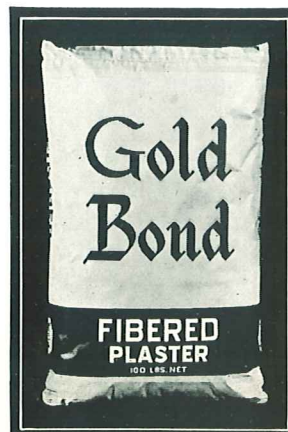


ABOVE — Microphoto of Gold Bond Microplastic Plaster particles tube milled to Micron sizes.

cine the gypsum in the plaster and the lath—if it is gypsum lath—before the fire can burn through it. That's why you want rock purity in your plaster and no skimping of the plaster coats.

QUALITY CONTROL THAT CONTROLS!

With Gold Bond, there is no guesswork about plaster quality. Every pound has to come through a watchful, unrelenting inspection process, checked and double checked from the rock itself to the condition of the bags in which it is packed. Nor is that all, for each shipment is "custom made" to the sand conditions and trade practices in the territory to which it is shipped. Thus Gold Bond quality control starts with every piece of rock and exerts its full influence right up to the time when the plaster is put on the wall.





GOLD BOND FINISH LIME AND GOLD BOND GAUGING AND MOULDING PLASTER COMPLETE THE MONOLITHIC WALL

When it comes to the finish coat, you are finally considering the part of the wall of which you will be the most conscious. If you are using Gold Bond lath and gypsum plaster, you can make sure of obtaining a complete Gold Bond wall by using Gold Bond Finish Lime, with Gold Bond Gauging and Moulding Plaster. The lime putty coat represents one of the finest parts of the plastering art—and it requires a Finish Lime of utmost quality. Again quality begins at the mine and Gold Bond Lime comes from the richest deposits of dolomite lime rock in America.

Since Gold Bond Finish Lime is unusually high in magnesium carbonate, it has an added plasticity and easy "slip" that your plasterer is quick to appreciate. The production of Gold Bond Lime is safe-

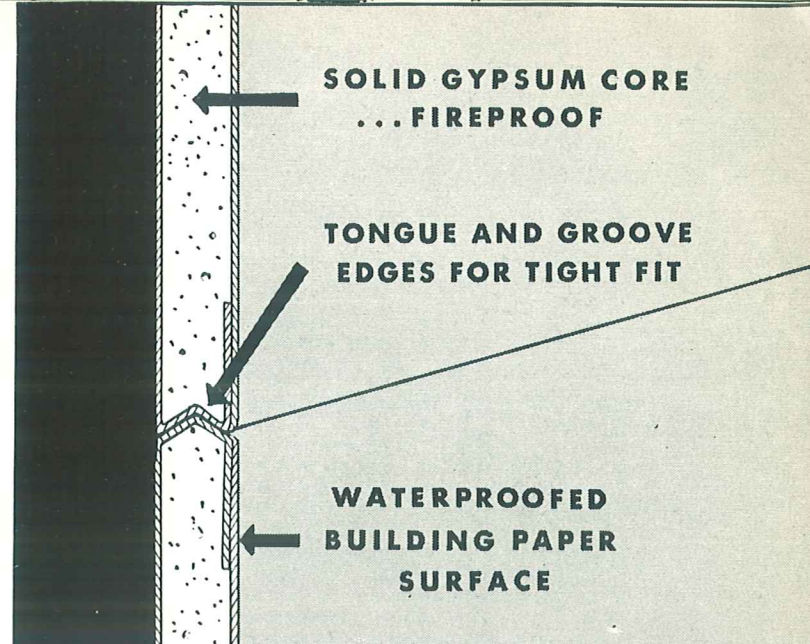
guarded by automatic control over both the calcining and hydrating processes.

Although government specifications call for a plasticity rating of 200, Gold Bond standards do not permit it to fall below 300. This calls for the most exacting kind of laboratory control throughout the manufacturing process.

Since Gauging plaster—plaster of paris—is employed to quicken the set of the lime putty coat, it is obvious that Gold Bond Gauging Plaster should be used with Gold Bond Lime as it is made specifically for the purpose. For the ornamental plaster mouldings—now so much in vogue—Gold Bond Moulding Plaster should be used, because the purest of gypsum and the finest pulverization are essential in moulding plaster.



NOW that you know how successfully Gold Bond Gypsum Lath and Plaster builds genuine fire-protection for your inside walls and ceilings, it is an appealing thought that you can practically double that protection by also using Gold Bond Gypsum Sheathing instead of the usual matched lumber or shiplap.



GOLD BOND GYPSUM SHEATHING BUILDS THE DUAL FIRE-PROTECTED HOME

The one factor that has held back a more widespread use of this produce has been the comparative cheapness of sheathing lumber. However, the cost of wood sheathing has been rising rapidly and any home builder is well justified in looking into the comparative costs, at existing prices, before using wood sheathing simply because it is the usual thing to do.

Gold Bond Gypsum Sheathing comes in broad gypsum-core slabs, $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick, with tongue and groove edges for easy installation and tight joints. As with gypsum lath, there is a considerable saving in handling and nailing. And not only do you have an outside wall of incombustible gypsum in place of quick burning wood, but you also gain an exterior wall of high insulating properties, because this product is also made with the patented Gold Bond cellular gypsum core.

These gypsum slabs add bracing strength to the entire building, prevent moisture reaching the framing and offer great wind resistance. If your home has a dual gypsum wall, you are going to be snug and happy as long as it is your proud domain.

CHECK YOUR LATH AND PLASTER SPECIFICATIONS FOR YOUR NEW HOME ON THESE IMPORTANT POINTS

Consider carefully whether you want a two coat or a three coat wall. Two coat work is the most economical result that can be conscientiously recommended but three coat work is better. Two coat work provides one base coat of gypsum plaster under the lime finish coat. Three coat work provides both a base or "scratch" coat and a second or "brown" coat.

With two coats of plaster under the lime finish coat, you naturally obtain a wall that is highly crack-resistant with increased insulating and sound retarding values. When further strengthened by the Gold Bond "Steeltite" Reinforcing System, the finest type of wall construction is obtained.

By using Gold Bond material all the way through you obtain the complete Gold Bond wall—with all products manufactured and guaranteed by one producer under one trade name. So the best precaution you can take is to be sure that your specifications contain "Gold Bond".

The home builder will find it advisable to check his plastering specifications against the "Model" specifications on the following page. For if those specifications are employed—and any good plasterer will be glad to follow them—a first class plastering job is practically assured.

Note the matter of "grounds" as covered in these specifications. Remember that $\frac{7}{8}$ " grounds are imperative if you are going to have a full half inch of plaster over gypsum lath.

CONDENSED PLASTERING SPECIFICATIONS

¶ These specifications are taken from the Master Specifications as published in Sweet's and the Gold Bond Handbook. The complete Master Specifications will be gladly sent on request, but the points covered below will assure a highly satisfactory plastering result in the hands of any competent plastering contractor. ¶

1. GENERAL CONDITIONS

The General Conditions of the Contract of the American Institute of Architects (current edition) shall form a part of this specification. (If the A.I.A. Standard Form is not used then refer to the one used.)

2. SCOPE

This contractor shall furnish all materials, labor, scaffolding and staging which will be required to satisfactorily complete the lathing and plastering work to be executed as hereinafter described or indicated on the contract drawings or schedules.

3. WOOD GROUNDS

All wood grounds shall be provided and installed by the Carpenter and shall be of such thickness and so set to provide for $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick plaster over all types of laths and gypsum tile and $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick plaster over all brick, clay tile and other masonry.

4. MATERIALS

Gypsum Lath—Shall be Gold Bond Gypsum Lath $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick (or $\frac{1}{4}$ in., $\frac{5}{16}$ in., or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick)—16x48 in.

5. APPLICATION OF GOLD BOND GYPSUM LATH

Nailing edges of lath shall have at least $\frac{3}{8}$ in. bearing on all studs, joists, etc., the length of the lath laid at right angles to studs. Horizontal joints shall abut, breaking joints in each course. Vertical joints of wall shall be staggered with ceiling joints so they do not meet. Vertical joints on opposite side of partition shall be staggered and not occur on opposite sides of the same stud.

Nails shall be 3d 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ -in., 13 gauge, $\frac{3}{8}$ -in. head blued lathing nails, set not more than 6 in. apart into center bearings and 3 in. apart on edges of board and driven home. Center bearings shall be nailed first, then outer edges.

Fit lath tight together at all re-entrant angles and corners. Fit lath accurately around all electric boxes and similar openings. Cutting shall be done with sharp hatchet or knife and then breaking over a straight edge.

Where any gypsum lathed wall, partition or ceiling abuts masonry, strips of Gold Bond Reinforcing Mesh or Gold Bond Expanded Metal Lath weighing 2.5 lbs. shall extend at least 6 in. on masonry and 6 in. on gypsum lath, fastening edge to masonry and to gypsum lath.

All re-entrant angles shall be reinforced over the gypsum lath with Gold Bond Cornerite extending 3 in. each side. Ends shall abut and not overlap.

All grounds for gypsum lath shall be $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick.

6. METAL ARCHES, BASE SCREEDS, CORNER BEADS, ETC.

Metal Plaster Arches—Gold Bond Metal Plastering Arches of the No. and shape as noted hereinafter or on the drawings, shall be securely set in position over the lath in accordance with the details. Corner beads at jambs shall join arch beads accurately without break.

Corner Beads—All external corners, both vertical and horizontal, shall be protected with corner beads, of the types or type specified for their full height or length; same to run from top of base to ceiling, heads or beams or to the spring line of arches.

Note: If beveled, chamfered or rounded corners are desired, make note where these will occur and change paragraph above.

Metal Picture Moulds—Gold Bond Metal Picture Moulds shall be installed in the following locations. (*List here, or in schedule of finishes, or on drawings, spaces to have picture mould.*)

Picture moulds shall be accurately set, true and parallel with ceiling line and substantially secured.

Metal Base Screeds or Wainscot Cap—Gold Bond Base Screed shall be installed in the following locations. (*List here, or in schedule of finishes, or on drawings, spaces to have base screed for base, wainscot cap, etc.*)

7. MATERIALS AND MIXING

General—All materials used in plastering shall be stored in a dry place above the ground and shall be handled in such a way as to prevent deterioration or intrusion of foreign matter into the plaster.

Lime, Gypsum and Cement shall be delivered and stored in original packages of the manufacturer. Any materials in containers showing water marks or which have been damaged or materials that have deteriorated shall be immediately removed from the premises.

Mixing boxes for base coats shall be clean and tight, approximately 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 7 ft. and 12 in. deep, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 10 in. deep for finish coats and raised 4 in. at one end. Clean mixing boxes after each gauging.

Machine mixing shall be permitted in machines made for this purpose if they are cleaned after mixing and kept free of plaster from previous gaugings.

Tools shall be kept clean and shall not be rinsed in gauging water.

No more material shall be mixed than can be applied in one (1) hour. Do not mix one gauging with another. Plaster shall not be retempered after it has commenced to set.

Note: Clean water and proper mixing following the direction of the Manufacturer are of extreme importance to good work.

Plaster shall be kept from freezing for 24 hours after application and no finish coat shall be applied to base which is frozen.

In hot, dry weather, all openings shall be enclosed with muslin screens or windows kept closed to prevent plaster from drying before it has set; after that, windows shall be opened to permit wall to dry quickly.

All materials for plastering, except sand, shall be as manufactured by National Gypsum Company, Buffalo, N. Y.

8. WATER

Water shall be clean and fit to drink, free from oil, acids, alkali or vegetable matter.

9. SAND

Sand for base coats shall be sharp, clean and free from saline, alkaline, organic or other impurities. It shall be graded from fine to coarse in conformance with the Standard Specifications for Plastering Sand of the American Society for Testing Materials. Pass through six-mesh screen.

Sand for finish coats shall all pass a No. 12 screen and shall be white, hard, durable grains free from soluble salts or injurious amounts of organic matter.

10. PLASTER

Base Coat Plaster—Shall be Gold Bond Gypsum Plasters.

Finish Plaster—Shall be Gold Bond Hydrated Lime Putty with Gold Bond Gauging Plaster or Gold Bond Gypsum Prepared Plaster (Specify which).

Keene's Cement—Shall be Best Bros. Keene's Cement.

11. CEMENT PLASTER

On Gypsum Lath—Scratch coat shall consist of one (1) part fibered or unfibered plaster to not more than two (2) parts by weight of dry sand. The Gypsum lath shall not be wetted before applying plaster.

Scratch Coat—Apply with sufficient pressure to work plaster well into the joints. Scratch surface to provide bond for the brown coat.

Brown Coat—Shall consist of one (1) part plaster (fibered or unfibered; specify which) to not more than three (3) parts by weight of dry sand. Second coat shall be applied as soon as scratch coat is set hard and at least $\frac{3}{4}$ dry, to a true and even surface. Surface of the second brown coat shall be darbed and broomed to afford a bond for the finish coat.

12. SMOOTH WHITE FINISH

(Lime Putty and Gauging Plaster.)

Hydrated Lime—Allow to soak twenty-four (24) hours.

Finish Coat—Shall consist of three (3) parts of lime putty to one part of dry gauging plaster by volume equivalent to two (2) parts of dry, hydrated lime to one (1) part gauging plaster by weight, and shall be thoroughly and uniformly mixed.

It shall be applied after the base coat is hard, set and about dry. Sprinkle surface of base coat with water before applying finish coat when necessary to kill suction.

Note: Do not apply finish on a base coat containing frost.

Apply in two (2) coats, first light scratch coat and the second time filling in all imperfections and straighten by means of straight edges.

Trowel surface to desired finish, keeping wet with brush. Bring same to complete troweling before plaster has set. Surfaces shall be perfectly true and even without scratches, ridges, waves, chips, voids, cracks, etc. All angles must be true, sharp, straight and clean.



THEY THREW TRADITION OVERBOARD SO YOU COULD BUILD A BETTER HOUSE

Ten years ago inside walls and ceilings were the forgotten part of the house. Assembled on the job, from materials supplied by half a dozen manufacturers, it was building tradition that sooner or later they would give trouble.

The entire building industry accepted this condition as inevitable. That is, all except one small group. These men advanced the idea, startling at the time, that walls and ceilings could be made as solid as the foundation itself . . . if one manufacturer could take responsibility for every needed product. It was a *big idea*. But it was the idea that the entire building field had been waiting for. Construction specialists lined up solidly behind it. 10,000 leading dealers endorsed the new Gold Bond materials. Eleven immense plants were soon needed to supply the demand. Today, whether you are building or remodeling, you need know only two master

words about walls and ceilings: *GOLD BOND*.

It was this fundamental conception of creating the entire wall under one name and one responsibility that made possible the Gold Bond Walls described in this book. Thus you are protecting your investment and safeguarding the future enjoyment of your home when you make sure that the words "Gold Bond" appear on all wall and ceiling specifications.

In this way you actually buy your walls and ceilings as complete units. The idea of selling a wall "in one package" has proved to be the most radical conception of wall material merchandising in many generations. And it is so thoroughly in keeping with everyone's natural buying preferences, that home builders have been keenly responsive to the good sense of protecting their wall and ceiling investment by insisting on complete Gold Bond walls.

GOOD PLASTERING PERMITS YOUR CHOICE



INBUILT DECORATION

In recent years pre-colored finishing plasters have been developed that permit decorating the wall, partially or wholly, at the same time that the finish coat is applied. Most of these products eliminate the lime finish coat. They are usually plastic in nature and readily textured.

As the color is ground in at the mill, the decorative values are integral with the entire depth of the finish coat thereby producing more permanent effects than are obtained in most surface decoration.

GOLD BOND COLOR TEXTURE

A Finishing Plaster that is also a Paint

With this product, it is possible to give the wall its finish coat and provide a texturing medium, as well as color decoration—all at the same time and in practically one operation!

It is a plastic, pre-colored plaster. Made with a casein base, it is easily textured in any of the prevailing "soft texture" effects. But it is a durable plaster and can be used in place of the lime finish coat—an alternative way of completing the Gold Bond Wall—with the assurance of permanent satisfaction.

The color is ground in at the mill. This means that the decoration is integral with the plaster itself. There are six "true tints" to choose from—Ivory, Light Cream, Light Buff, Pink, Light Green, Light Blue—as well as the White. It can be applied by either trowel or brush and the

texturing is readily accomplished with such simple "tools" as a trowel, triangle, sponge or stiff brush. It comes all ready for use and is mixed by simply adding water.

Gold Bond Color Texture is a real economy, since you obtain finish coat and decoration at the same time. However, its use is by no means restricted to new construction or as a finish over plaster. It can be applied at any time over the lime finish coat and is an excellent decoration for fibre boards or wall boards.

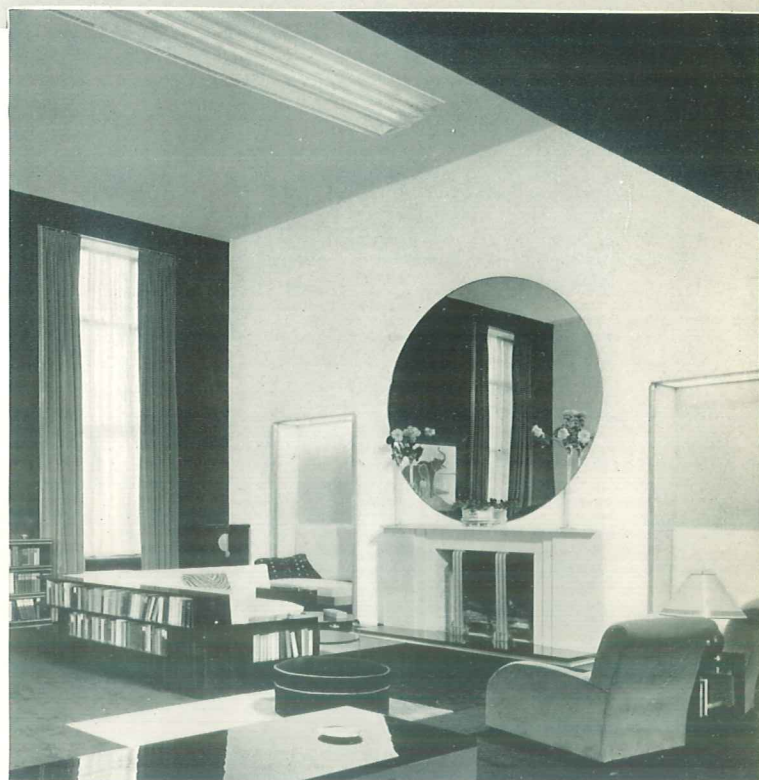
While its color values are inbuilt and permanent, they can be readily changed by painting wherever desired. Due to the casein base the finish is washable and can be readily "freshened up" by simply wiping the surface with a damp cloth.

OF VERSATILE AND ARTISTIC WALL EFFECTS

SURFACE DECORATION

The modern home builder has a wide choice of materials when it comes to present day wall and ceiling decoration. Wall papers, flat, wall paints, or texture paints can be used and almost any desired effect can be achieved at moderate cost.

Craftex, the original texture paint, can be employed in place of the lime finish coat. It permits expressing any desired texture effect, simple or intricate, and is colored by glazing after application and texturing.



SUNFLEX . . . THE SIMPLIFIED PAINT

A long-lasting Wall Finish of surpassing beauty

If you are giving any thought to painted walls, you certainly want to know all about Sunflex. Artistically, it produces effects you can obtain in no other way. Practically, it permits time economies otherwise unobtainable. And economically, it saves money in materials, application and re-decoration.

Sunflex is the original casein paste paint, developed by the Craftex Company which is now unified with the National Gypsum Company. It produces a soft, no-glare, mat-surface—with the unsurpassed light reflective value of over 90%. It comes in concentrated paste form and is mixed by adding water—and nothing else!—in the ratio of 2 to 1. Thus 1 gallon of Sunflex makes 1½ gallons of paint.

Sunflex is applied with a wide calcimine brush

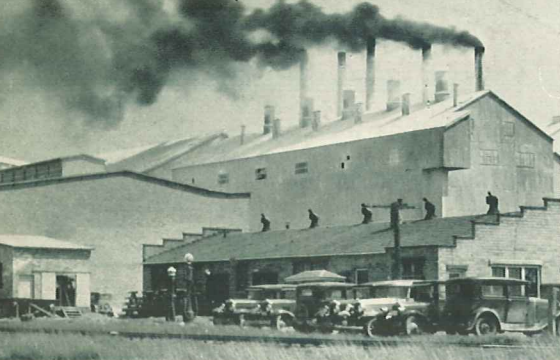
or by spray. It can be used over green plaster or concrete while the wall is in a state of drying because Sunflex itself is porous and lime-proof—it “breathes both ways”—and does not stop or retard the drying out of the wall after painting.

Dry within an hour, it gives marvelous one coat coverage. If a second coat is desired, it can be applied sixty minutes after the first, and the room is ready for occupancy the day it is painted.

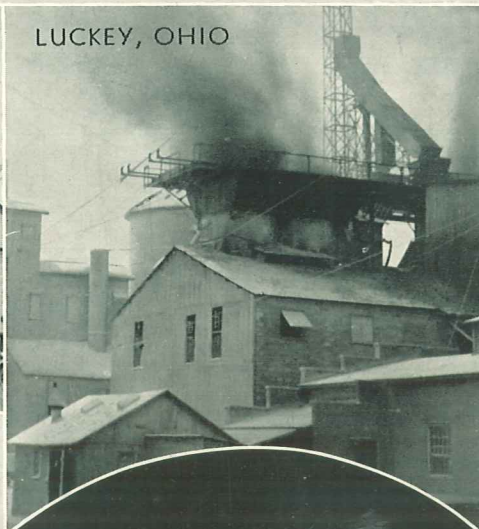
Attractive color cards are free for the asking, showing the authentic nine Sunflex tints, Dado colors, and Crafc colors used for tinting white Sunflex to any desired shade. To know Sunflex is to make the paint discovery of a lifetime—and that is not an exaggeration!

EVERY GOLD BOND PRODUCT IS MADE UNDER STRICT LABORATORY CONTROL

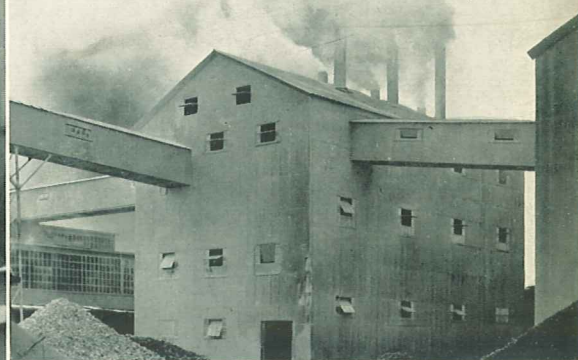
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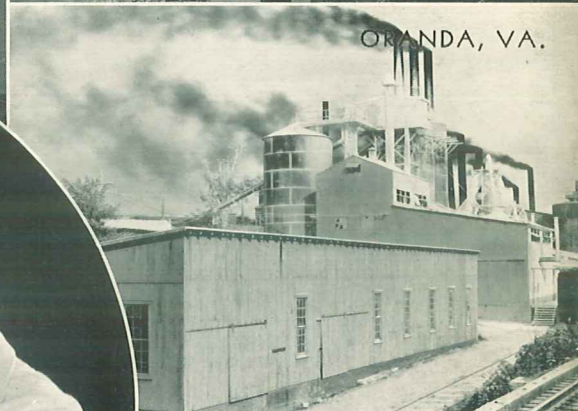
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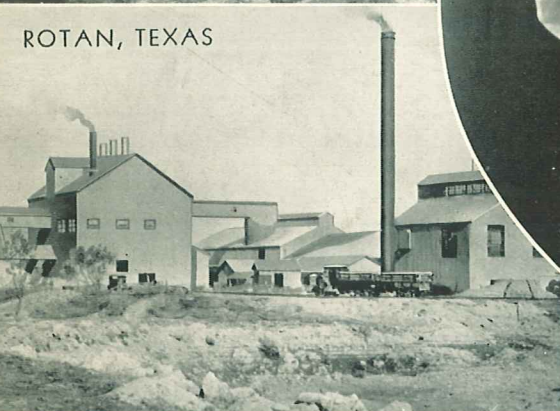
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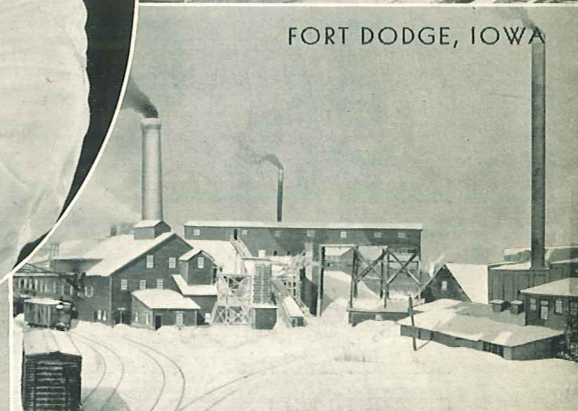
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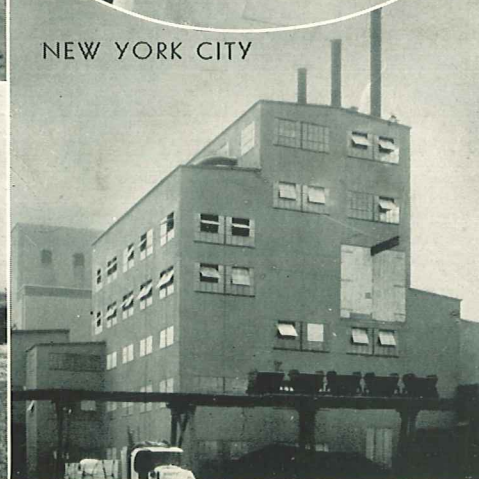
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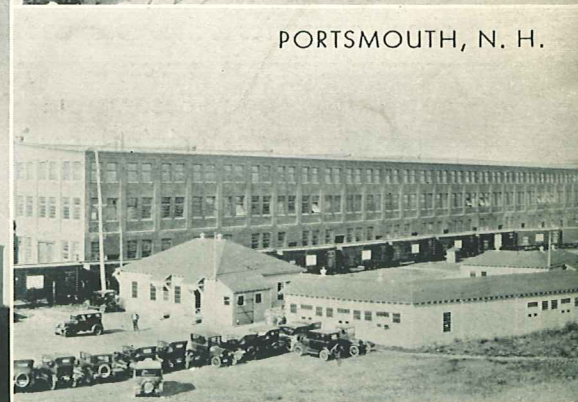
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